

reparations question involved whether French and British pensions will be included and whether the specific amount demanded will be named in the treaty. Indications from one source are that the total will amount to between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

The Franco-German frontier, which is still the foremost subject, before President Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson, is being presented now from a new standpoint, which offers some prospect of agreement.

The first plan was to give France economic control of the Saar coal fields so as to offset damages to the coal mines of northern France. France was not to have political control over the large German population in the Saar Valley, which would remain with Germany.

French Opposed Plan.

This proved objectionable, and one of the chief causes of the Council of Four's inaction. The main objection was the divided control, by which France would be unable to operate the mines effectively, prevent strikes and enforce authority when the Germans were exercising political control.

The new plan therefore seeks to combine French economic and political authority for a temporary period until the reparations question is settled. In northern France is restored, industrial production revived and the prostration due to the war ended. It is estimated that five years will be required to restore the mines to their normal state, which gives an idea of the length of the proposed joint control by France.

The fact that the control would be temporary, however, was the subject of annexation similar to the German annexation of Alsace and Lorraine in 1870.

The proposal was first advanced as concerning the Saar region only, but it is regarded now as equally applicable to the left bank of the Rhine as a possible basis of agreement.

An agreement on at least one point seems to have been reached in the Peace Conference discussions, according to the Temps. Germany is not to be permitted to keep garrisons, fortifications or war materiel in the left bank of the Rhine, but also along a strip of at least thirty miles on the right bank.

A new phase of the question of reparations is also being presented in the treaty. It is proposed to avoid stating in the treaty any specific total, and thus escape controversy over the largeness or smallness of the amount. It is said that this is possible by defining the character of the payments over a period of years, without precisely defining what the total would reach, and efforts are being made to find a formula which would express this idea.

It is understood that the plan is considered advantageous chiefly for friendly countries, where expectations have been aroused which are much larger than is likely to be allowed.

The impression is gaining ground that a formula will be found covering reparations without naming a figure, the suggestion being made of a commission to determine the losses of the different countries.

Marshal Foch attended the early session of the council before leaving for Spa to meet the German plenipotentiary regarding the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

The foreign ministers met to-day and discussed the proposal of George Nicoll Barnes, the British delegate, for a plenary meeting of the conference on Saturday.

The German financial commission arrived to-day at Point Saint-Maye, about fifteen miles southwest of Compiegne. The members of the commission motored to the Chateau Plesia Villa, where they will be staying. The chateau is strictly forbidden and guards are mounted at all its entrances.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, at Versailles, where they will be staying, received the report of the Peace Conference Commission on Czech-Slovak territorial claims and discussed the advisability of adding a plenary session to the conference for a discussion of the report on international labor legislation. The report was made by the commission designated by the full conference, and, consequently, it probably will be received at a plenary session.

May Meet at Versailles.

The Foreign Ministers also considered the question of holding business sessions at Versailles when the German delegates arrive there, and the necessity of heating arrangements and its inconvenient location, there is some doubt whether Versailles would be satisfactory for a business session, although historic interest would make it imperative that the peace treaty be signed there.

The aeronautical commission of the Peace Conference held a meeting yesterday to receive and consider reports from sub-committees concerning military, legal, commercial and technical subjects. It was found that the sub-committees had not completed their reports, but the commission approved the temporary reports submitted.

It was agreed to put before the Supreme Council the proposals to be finally submitted at the next meeting by the joint military and legal sub-committee. Good progress has been made in other directions and a substantial agreement has been reached on important points in connection with the future of commercial aviation.

The commission will hold its next meeting April 4, when it is expected general principles and much of the detail of the interrelated aerial convention may be finally settled.

Notwithstanding the delay in reaching an agreement on the preliminary peace treaty, Premier Lloyd George, the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail says, does not intend to return to England before the questions are adjusted, in spite of his desire to attend the closing meeting of the British Labor Conference.

LONDON, April 1.—The preliminary peace treaty will not be submitted to the German delegates at Versailles, according to the latest information received here from French sources. The treaty, it is said, will be handed to the Germans at some town further from Paris, as has been the rule with other conventions since the armistice.

Only the final session, at which signatures will be exchanged, it is declared, will be held at Versailles.

SPANISH PREMIER TO RESIGN. King is Expected to Ask Him to Remain in Office.

MADRID, April 1.—With the industrial situation improving everywhere it is understood that as soon as quiet is restored Premier Romanos will resign his resignation to the King. It is believed probable that the King will ask the Premier to remain in office in view of the success with which he settled the strikes throughout the country without serious disorders.

The strike of mail carriers in Madrid has ended and the mail factories reopened yesterday in Barcelona. Workmen also are returning in other provinces.

REDS LOOT CREDIT LYONNAIS. Bolsheviks Take Securities of Petrograd Branch.

PARIS, April 1.—The manager of the Petrograd branch of the Credit Lyonnais has been compelled to hand over to the Bolshevik government all securities on deposit, according to a despatch received here.

The branch also has been looted \$2,011,000 by the Bolsheviks.

SOCIALISTS WOULD OPEN LEAGUE TO ALL

Committee From Berne Conference Asks for Amendments to Covenant.

RECEIVED BY LORD CECIL

No States Without Stable Governments Will Be Admitted, He Says.

PARIS, April 1.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on a League of Nations, met a committee to-day from the International Socialist conference recently held in Bern and received various amendments which the members of the committee desired to be included in the covenant of the League of Nations.

The committee was composed of Arthur Henderson, G. H. Stuart Bunting and J. Ramsey MacDonald for Great Britain; Jean Longuet and Pierre Renaudel for France; Hjalmar Branting for Sweden, and Samiël Hymans for Belgium. The committee reported it spoke for the Socialists of twenty-six countries represented at the Bern congress.

Among the principal amendments the Socialists proposed was the introduction of a provision facilitating the entry into the league as soon as possible of Germany and Russia, which they believed to be essential to disarmament and the prevention of the spread of anarchy. To this Lord Robert replied that it was impossible to admit states without stable governments.

The committee proposed the supervision of disarmament, to which Lord Robert replied by giving the reasons which had led the League of Nations commission to reject a proposal for the continuous international inspection of armaments.

The committee also had proposals respecting the method of choosing delegates to the league, expressing the belief that nomination by the governments would not be representative. They said they preferred the elective system. Lord Robert explained that this question was for the various States to decide themselves.

Regarding war, the committee thought it should be totally abolished, except where the league itself made war to enforce its mandates. Lord Robert agreed in principle, but thought that the world had not yet attained the development to make it practicable and possible.

Other points presented were the belief that mandates should be defined in detail before territory was handed over to a mandatory Government, and that no mandates should be given until all nations were ready to accept them. In reply, Lord Robert said he believed that all mandates would be defined in special treaties before the mandatory Power undertook its functions of government. He said that the necessary material to prevent economic inequality and finally voiced the hope that peace would be concluded speedily.

The Executive Committee of the International Labor and Socialist conference decided to appoint a permanent committee to meet in Amsterdam April 28 to examine questions left unsettled at the meeting in Amsterdam. It was agreed a call should be issued for another Socialist congress to be held in Switzerland in August. The principal question to be discussed will be the revival of the Socialist International.

REED SEES LEAGUE PERIL.

Senator Says Japan Would Buy Land in Mexico.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Senator Reed of Missouri, a leading opponent of the League of Nations as proposed at present, expressed his feelings with marked vigor in an address before the Association of Commerce here to-day. As an illustration of his opposition, Senator Reed said:

"If Japan buys a million acres in Mexico what can we do? Protest to the league council. The council asks for our arguments and we quote the Monroe Doctrine. The council replies that the doctrine is not an international law, and the Japanese can go ahead and can do it with the support of other nations which also seek peaceful possessions in Mexico. The treaty is signed and the Japanese in this matter she could not protect her own interests in Mexican oil."

He argued that such a situation would lay the groundwork for war.

COSTA RICA SENDS PROTEST. Complain Over Lack of Bid to Peace Conference.

PARIS, April 1.—Representatives of Costa Rica have protested to the European Powers because although Costa Rica declared war on Germany it was not invited to the Peace Conference nor to participate in the League of Nations. The Costa Ricans added that, therefore, Costa Rica cannot join the League of Nations either as a belligerent or as a neutral.

Costa Rica declared war on the Central Powers late in May, 1918. The President Tinoco, has never been recognized by the United States.

FOCH GOES TO SPA TO MEET ERZBERGER. Will Discuss Allied Demand to Send Polish Troops.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 31 (delayed).—The German Armistice Commission held a meeting here to-day to discuss finally export questions in relation to the report of Foch. Matthias Erzberger, president of the commission, presided. The meeting was devoted to the question concerning the embargo list, the parties limitation of the blacklist and the question of exports of all kinds, including wood, sugar, paper and coal.

PARIS, April 1.—Marshal Foch left Paris to-night for Spa to meet the Allied demand that Poland troops be permitted to use the port of Danzig. The Marshal has received full powers to negotiate with the German representative. He will be in constant communication with the Council of Four.

The Interallied Shipping Commission has completed preparations to transport the Polish troops to Danzig. The Germans are concentrating large forces in Eastern Prussia, under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald. The German forces are being gathered in Graudenz and Thorn in order to defend the railway line from Danzig to Posen.

KENYON SAYS IOWA OPPOSES COVENANT

Her People Demand Many Changes, Senator Asserts.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Sentiment against the present League of Nations covenant in the middle West is growing, in the opinion of Senator Kenyon (Ia.), back in Washington after a trip through his State, in which he discussed the league with all sorts of people.

"There is a strong feeling in Iowa for a League of Nations," said Senator Kenyon, "but the feeling is just as strong against the present league. The ministers and most of the professors are for the league covenant as it has been proposed, but among the business men and farmers there is a decided feeling that they want to be shown exactly what it is we are getting into before they approve."

"The people of my State are pretty hardheaded and are used to thinking for themselves. I believe Iowa would like to see the league covenant amended in several particulars before it would approve it. In the first place, they are opposed to having the Monroe Doctrine preserved. They do not take kindly to the idea of mandatories in foreign countries by the United States, and they are opposed to having the status quo of the world as it is hereafter maintained."

"I think their other objection is that it would be made easy for a nation to withdraw from the league."

An allied airplane discovered six trains three miles south of the front line and attacked one of them with bombs. A locomotive and a stretch of the track were destroyed.

A little garrison of four French soldiers in an outlying blockhouse guarding one of the allied flanks near the front line yesterday repeatedly repulsed attacks by eight Bolshevik infantrymen who had slipped through the woods and attempted a surprise.

The weather was mild and sunny and an enemy airplane dropped a bomb on a village north of Odessa, but no damage resulted.

Allied Positions Strong.

The allied positions along the front line are strong, with blockhouses guarding the flanks and snow trenches built up with log barricades, while there are ample dugouts to shelter all the allied forces. The troops holding this front include considerable numbers of Americans, French, British, new Russian troops. The allied artillery here is probably equal to that of the enemy.

West of Odessa, the allied artillery is still shelling Bolsheviks and Osera and has raised the blockade some time ago, but the Italian naval blockade remained in force until a few days ago.

As far as Germany is concerned, it was found that the blockade has been changed to the extent of sending food supplies there under allied control.

U. S. REQUISITIONS GERMANS.

Third Army Officials Compel 500 to Go to Work.

By the Associated Press. COMMERCE, March 31 (delayed).—Unable to obtain Germans to work voluntarily on several of the Third Army supply depots which are under construction near Bendorf, American military authorities to-day requisitioned 500 laborers through the German civil officials.

The men will be paid \$2.25 a day, with the privilege of receiving half this amount in food if desired.

Owing to the difficulties encountered in obtaining volunteer workmen and because of several minor labor disturbances recently among civilians employed under American supervision, Gen. Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation, to-day issued a warning against strikes.

This proclamation, which has been circulated throughout the occupied area, says that all laborers voluntarily in the service of employers engaged in work under American supervision are "forbidden to join in any conspiracy or plan to attempt or carry out any scheme to strike or abandon work."

It is announced that "any violation of this order will be punished by American military tribunals."

LABOR PROBLEM MET. Conference to Be Held Yearly, With All Countries Represented.

LONDON, April 1.—An official communication from Paris dealing with the draft convention of the commission on international labor legislation says that an international conference is to be held yearly, the delegates to consist of four representatives from each State. The conference will be empowered to prepare draft conventions on labor matters, a two-thirds majority being requisite to carry a convention.

An annually reported, it is proposed, that the first conference will be held at Washington in October if the United States is willing.

DREXEL AUTOMOBILE SEIZED. Lieutenant Sued for \$353 for Rent and Motor Supplies.

By the Associated Press. BALTIMORE, April 1.—An attachment was laid to-day upon a fine automobile belonging to Lieut. Anthony Drexel, Jr., of New York, who is stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The complainants are Harford county men residing near the Government reservation. One, William Boyd Bell, charged that Lieut. Drexel owed him \$352.50, representing arrears of rental for a furnished mansion at Windy Hills, including a lawn, garage, stables and other outbuildings, and was charged mainly for automobile supplies, amounting to \$101.18.

SOLDIERS HIT BY TRAIN GET DAMAGES. N. Y. Menagerie Keeper, in 47th, Among Victims.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Federal Appeal Court affirmed to-day the verdict of the District Court at Greenville, S. C., awarding \$1,500 damages to Corporal Andrew Alwang, former menagerie keeper in the employ of the New York Park Department, for injuries sustained near Camp Wadsworth December 1, 1917, when an army truck containing soldiers of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment was struck by a freight train of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway.

The records show Alwang testified that his job in New York was still being held open for him, but he feared that because of his injury he might not find it as easy evading the clutches of wild animals in the zoo as he had before. "It is no easy matter," he asserted, "getting out of the way of animals when they jump up behind you and try to get you, and I am afraid that I'll find it difficult getting out of their way when I am back on the job."

BOLSHEVIK ATTACK BROKEN BY ALLIES

Retiring Soviet Troops Are Caught in Their Own Machine Gun Fire.

IN ARCHANGEL SECTOR

Many Americans Are Decorated for Their Valor in North Russian Defence.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, March 31 (delayed).—Bolshevik troops after a heavy bombardment Sunday of the allied positions on the railway front and south of Odessa, attacked at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The attack was repulsed completely by the allied fire. The retreating Bolsheviks were met by their own machine gun fire, while the allied artillery dispersed various groups of the enemy.

An allied airplane discovered six trains three miles south of the front line and attacked one of them with bombs. A locomotive and a stretch of the track were destroyed.

A little garrison of four French soldiers in an outlying blockhouse guarding one of the allied flanks near the front line yesterday repeatedly repulsed attacks by eight Bolshevik infantrymen who had slipped through the woods and attempted a surprise.

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JAPANESE WARNING HALTS CHINA SECRET

Publication of Agreement Between Countries Delayed.

By the Associated Press.

PERKIN, March 27 (delayed).—The Japanese Minister here has warned the Chinese Government that if the premature disclosure of secret documents by China causes loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests Japan will hold China responsible for such loss. As a result the Chinese Government has further postponed the contemplated publication of secret agreements between China and Japan.

American and British agreements with China, which were not regarded as secret, were published officially this week.

Since their arrival in Paris the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference have been urging the publication of all the secret agreements between China and Japan. The attitude of Japan has been one of opposition, although it was reported in a Reuters despatch received in London on February 12 from Tokio that Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation in Paris, had been instructed to disclose all unpublished treaties.

Official diplomatic information reaching Washington early in February indicated that Japan virtually had threatened war if China made public the secret treaties and failed to carry out an arrangement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property and concessions in China.

On March 12 treaties between China and Japan respecting railroad concessions in Manchuria and northeastern China were published simultaneously in Peking and Tokio.

OFFICER TO SERVE SENTENCE. New Jersey Man Convicted of Bigamy and Abandonment.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Approval by President Wilson of the conviction by military court-martial at Hoboken of First Lieut. Frank A. Connelley of Lyndhurst, N. J., charged with bigamy, abandonment of his wife and breaking and entering, was announced to-day by the War Department.

The President reduced the court's sentence of five years to two years.

HAYS IS NEUTRAL IN MANN RUMPUS. G. O. P. Clash Not Regarded as Menace to Party.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, April 1.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is not here to draw color or drive farther apart the Mann and anti-Mann factions in the organization of the Republican House. Mr. Hays and representatives of both factions have said so.

A local newspaper said to-day that Mr. Hays was here as a pacifier. So far as the Mann-Hays rumpus is concerned, Mr. Hays was based on these facts:

Mr. Hays when he reached Washington last night went to see Representative Longworth (Ohio), leader of the anti-Mann faction, and to the Republican House. Mr. Hays had an engagement to-day with Representative Gillett (Mass.), who defeated Mr. Mann for Speaker.

Mr. Hays likewise had an engagement with Representative Mondell (Wyo.), chosen as Mann floor leader when the Gillett machinery unexpectedly failed and fell to pieces in the Republican caucus.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hays is in and out of Washington almost continuously and is in constant touch with many members of the House and Senate. It was emphasized to-day he is not interfering with the Republican fight in the House, which is generally regarded as a threatening serious consequence to the Republican party.

HUMBERT UNMOVED AT TRIAL. Long Indictment Tells of Purchase of Paper.

PARIS, April 1.—The indictment of Senator Charles Humbert was still being read to-day at the trial of the Senator and three alleged accomplices on the charge of having had commerce with the enemy.

Portions of the indictment read to-day concern the participation of Humbert and Capt. Ladoux in the dealings which resulted in the purchase of Le Journal by Humbert. The indictment also charges Humbert with having aided the Government to show that Humbert evinced a lack of scruples in the negotiations for the newspaper.

Portals of the indictment during the reading of the indictment.

Lieut. McPhail under a heavy rifle, artillery and machine gun fire organized at Ust Padenga a rescue party which voluntarily went forward between the lines and rescued the wounded.

Lieut. Burns, although an officer of the Engineer force, took command of an infantry platoon, combined with his own detachment and bravely fought a rear guard action along the road from Ust Padenga. Corporals Tibbels and Herman and Sergeant Manderfeld, also of the Engineers, were decorated for their gallantry under similar circumstances.

Lieut. Ryan and Commons with fifteen men stuck to their posts although all the others had retreated and fighting stubbornly saved the situation during an allied attack on Kadish. Sergeant Nees took command of a platoon during the fighting about Shenkursk, although wounded and continued in charge until relief came forward.

At Ust Padenga Sergeant Trombley advanced between the lines under fire, time after time and rescued wounded comrades. Later he was himself wounded, but continued his duties. Corporal Danielson and Francouz at Ust Padenga, after their machine gun was demolished by enemy shell fire, took their gun into the open and continued to fire upon the advancing enemy infantry.

Francouz's hand was blown off, but he continued at his post until exhausted. Danielson also stuck stubbornly until assistance arrived. Both were at Ust Padenga went back and forth between the lines carrying munitions to a post which had been cut off and volunteered to go forward and reached wounded comrades. He continued this work until overcome by shell shock.

Dugler Compas during the retreat to Shenkursk carried messages under heavy fire to a forward position and afterward when the commanding officer was wounded removed him from danger. Compas then went back again to the forward position to deliver the commander's final orders.

Silenced Two Enemy Guns.

During the fighting at Kadish Corporal Wolfe throughout the greatest initiative and gallantry as a platoon commander and scout, and Sergeant Walker for his initiative and bravery in the same fighting.

Sergeants Schneider, Roger and Yates, all of the Engineers, were decorated for valuable services throughout the campaign along the Dvina.

PERIL IN POLICY OF LLOYD GEORGE SEEN

Cheradame Says Danzig Must Be Taken to Prevent German Triumph.

ENGLAND NOW MENACED

Teutonic Gains in Russia May Mean Refusal to Pay Indemnity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, April 1.—Andre Cheradame sends the following letter to the Times: "I was one of the first Frenchmen to recommend for my fellow countrymen a cordial and trustful rapprochement with Great Britain at a moment when such a policy was not devoid of difficulty. I spent twenty years before the war studying the Pan-German danger. As a faithful friend of Great Britain, I took every opportunity when in England to warn my British friends in audience which addressed the approaching danger, just as I had warned my own countrymen. The facts have unfortunately borne out what I foresaw, both before the war and since the war."

"On the strength of these antecedents and in view of the terrible gravity of the present circumstances I ask your permission to address the public opinion in order to do without anything what I feel is my conscientious duty. I wish to state on my own responsibility that the policy pursued by Mr. Lloyd George at the Peace Conference is tending to involve both France and Great Britain in danger."

Reason for Danger.

"Let me give my reason. Danzig and the regions about Danzig are absolutely necessary for the creation of an independent Poland. Without an independent Poland, a free Bohemia, a free Rumania and a free Yugoslavia, and without these four States solidly established Germany will once more dominate Central Europe, the Balkans and Turkey. Moreover, unless Poland is restored, the Russian Bolshevik army organized by Germany will shortly open a campaign the object of which will be helping Berlin to restore Pan-Germany. This result will be attained within a few months if radical measures are not taken immediately."

Now Germany which is mistress of Central Europe would be able to refuse payment in reparation for damage done. In the interest of British and French workers this reparation is indispensable. Without it no industry in England or France could compete with the industry of Central Europe or Pan-Germany, which would not hesitate to employ the cheap labor of the Slav and Latin peoples, who would again have been subjugated."

Guarantee of Safety.

"These are reasons why France and England are again in danger. Their huge sacrifices in men and money are at the point of being thrown away. France has sacrificed the Slav and Latin peoples, who would again have been subjugated."

By the very force of things the interests of France and England will coincide in the future for as long a period as can be foreseen. After her sacrifices France has a right at this moment of peace to count up to the fullest possible extent the damage she has done."

I am convinced that without a satisfactory solution of these two questions France and Great Britain and all the European allies will go toward an imminent, immense and irremediable catastrophe."

Battleships Bring Troops.

Newport News, Va., April 1.—Bringing 2,367 men of former Ohio and West Virginia National Guard organizations the battleships Georgia and Kansas arrived here to-day. On the Georgia were detachments of the 112th Engineers, part of the 148th Infantry, three casual companies and eleven casual officers. The Kansas brought detachments of the 112th Engineers and 148th Infantry and nine casual officers.

Not Until You Slice and Serve

WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD

will you appreciate its handy and dandy shape and the new and really economical size which it enables you to cut and serve. A better and more uniform slice and more of them. For sandwiches the Peace-Time slice is just the thing.

Housewives who have tried this new Ward loaf are delighted with its many new features. 12 inches long, width and height just about right.

And don't forget Peace-Time is a QUALITY loaf. Its color is creamy white, texture smooth and firm, flavor delicious. Buy a loaf today. Wrapped by machine at the ovens to keep it fresh and clean.

Patronize Your Neighborhood Dealer Buy From Him Regularly and Avoid Waste and Disappointment

Why bake bread or cake at home when you can buy

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREAD & CAKES

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES

SILVER QUEEN SUNSHINE GOLD CAKE DEVILS DREAM KUMON GOLDENMOON CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE

We put the name WARD in all our products. Forward — Onward — Upward — Toward Keeping the Quality UP

WARD

BRITON BEATEN IN COREA. Mission Chief Brutally Treated in Seoul, He Charges.

By the Associated Press. SEOUL, Corea, March 23 (delayed).—Half the employees of the street railway system in Seoul have gone on strike. There have been several incendiary fires in the city.

The British superintendent of the Oriental mission in a statement issued to-day said that he had been arrested and maltreated, being beaten and kicked. Later he was released and the police apologized.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 31 (delayed).—Ernst Daumig, an Independent Socialist and president of the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Greater Berlin, was arrested on Sunday on suspicion that he had been a leader in the disturbances here in January. He was released to-day after an examination. It is said that the prosecution of Daumig will continue.



MADISON AVENUE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK MADISON AVENUE AND 60TH STREET

Uptown Banking Convenience

—with Freedom from Traffic Congestion

THIS Office has distinctive features of service, in appointments, equipment and organization, which make a particular appeal to its patrons.

It affords complete banking, trust and safe deposit facilities, combined with the advantages of convenient residential location, nearness to the up-town business and shopping district, and freedom from traffic congestion.

INTEREST is paid on daily balances subject to check. THE BANKING HOURS are 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Saturday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.) THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.